

NO. 22.

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MISCELLANEOUS

DEMOCRATIC
STATE CONVENTION

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER HERETOFORE made by the Democratic State Central Committee of the State of Nevada

A STATE CONVENTION,
Of the Democratic Party of the State will be held at
CARSON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1876
 For the election of Six Delegates, and an equal number of Alternates to the
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION
 To be held at St. Louis on the 27th day of June
 A. D. 1876, for the nomination of Candidates for
 President and Vice President of the United
 States
 Said State Convention will be composed of
 Seventy six Members, apportioned as follows

Churchill county	2	Douglas county	3
Dike	5	Leavenworth	5
Funk	7	Humboldt	5
Lander	4	Lincoln	5
Leah	7	Nebraska	5
Omaha	5	Stacy	13
Washoe	5	White Pine	5

 By order of the Committee the County Commi-
 ttees are requested to take the necessary steps to
 call Primary Elections on May Meetings to be
 held in their respective counties on
Saturday, April 29th, 1876.
 To elect Delegates to the State Convention, ac-
 cording to the above apportionment.
 All who are opposed to the continuance in
 power of the Republican party, and who will

ally invited to take part in the election of Delegates to the State Convention. By order

W. L. F. DEAL,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee
ROBERT E. LOWERY, Secretary
Virginia City, Nev., April 21, 1876 td


MANNING & DUCK,
COMMERCIAL ROW, ELKO NV.,
Dealer in

GROCERIES,
 PROVISIONS,
 HARDWARE,
 CROCKERY,
 GLASSWARE

 Manufacturers of
 COPPER

SHEET IRON
and TIN WARE.


With a Large Stock of
PARLOR,
BAR and



On Hand and For Sale

All kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of the Best Manufacture and at the
Lowest Market Rates.
On hand or furnished to order.  Ranchmen
dressing goods in our line are invited to call and
examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. BANNOCKBURN & CO.
— — — — —

MISS GOLDIE next door to Gray & Co. Issues Virginia cut, (amounts to) her numerous lady friends that at new bathing store is now open. The stock now embraces the latest novelties in

IMPORTED FRENCH HATS,

ALSO

Of the most beautiful and latest pattern, and a
very choice assortment of the
FINEST MILLINERY GOODS
LAYER SET IN READY
FOR CALL AND EXAMINATION
April 18-11

CHLORIDIZING FURNACE,
GUARANTEED TO CHLORIDE 95 PER CENT OF ANY GOLD OR SILVER COMBINATION THAT IS NOT MORE PROFITABLE FOR SMELTING. The claim and all mechanical or engineering suggestions to not be affected by the heat or fumes.

Cost of Roasting and Chloridizing:	
Two cords of wood at \$6	\$12 00
Two Firemen at \$1	2 00
1000 lbs. of salt, at 19 cts	23 00
Went of shoes and power	1 50
Cost for 15 tons	\$48 50

Turner can be constructed for 60 tons capacity. For further particulars apply to
dec15-11 **D. J. O'BARA**, Reno, Nev.

NOTICE.

NOTICED—On a bay steer and a bay
heifer have been taken up by one or
several of the boys and except a small mark can
be found. The owner can have a name by pro-
viding a reward and paying charges. For further
particulars enquire of
W. H. MASON, Reno.

On Monday the United States Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and Senator Jones took the floor. When his speech was half through the Senate adjourned till yesterday, when he concluded his speech. Monday's speech is thus reported by the telegraph:

He said the act of February 12, 1873, practically abolishing silver as money, was a grave wrong on the people of the whole civilized globe and in the interest of a few plutocrats in England and Germany and in the certain interest of the whole pagan and barbarian world. It was a wrong upon industry, upon the natural tendency of wealth toward equalization and upon the liberties of the people, in certain senses. The Senator proceeded to argue in favor of a double standard of both gold and silver money. In case no such amendments had been made to the pending bill as have been offered by the Senator from Missouri, the Speaker had intended to offer a simple amendment to restore the double standard of the United States and to base its system of money upon the money of the world, upon which it is now based. The wrong already done could not be undone by indirect action; the undoing must be as open and as explicit as the doing was indirect and implied. The Senator stated his plan of argument thus: First—To set forth the function and nature of money, the various substances which have been used for it and the characteristics which have induced the precious metals as quality to be always reverted to for this purpose. Second—To show that the use of money and the preference of various metals for money before both natural and voluntary acts are not due to a law edict, and that therefore money is of right and ought to be free and untrammelled by any regulations except of a kind specified. Third—To trace the stock of precious metals in the world from the earliest period, to show its mutilations up to the present time and the political, industrial and social phenomena which accompanied these mutilations, and from this review to show that the world's stock of specie consists nearly one-half of silver; that any diminution of disease of such stock, whether resulting from the failures of mines or arbitrary legislation, is fraught with the greatest disasters which can befall society, and that, therefore, the measure to which our country is committed by the existing law, viz: Resumption in specie, combined with the demonetization of silver, if attempted to be enforced will end in distress and defeat. Fourth—Therefore one of these measures will have to be abandoned, and that one is the demonetization of silver. We shall have to restore the double standard of gold and silver that existed from 1792 to 1873. Fifth—Reviews the value of gold and silver from the earliest times to the present and shows how constant that relation has been, particularly since the discovery of America and the opening of the East India and China trades, since which time and up to 1873 it has scarcely varied from its pivotal point of fifteen and a half to one. The sources of this long-continued constancy of relation are then examined and in their nature found ample assurances that the relation will continue to be constant in the future. Sixth—The principal and almost only cause of aberration in this relation is found to be various edicts or enactments which in various countries and times, have interfered with the freedom of money. Prominent among these were the demonetization of silver in England in 1816, the monetary treaty of five Powers in 1865 and the Demonstration act in 1873 in pending measures of the German Government. These vari-

ous measures are adverted to and deemed as mischievous interferences with trade. Seventh—The impracticability of abolishing the double standard is greatly strengthened by reference to the annual supplies of gold and silver separately since the beginning of the present century. From this reference it appears that the supplies of gold to the world have fluctuated between \$5,000,000 and \$12,000,000 per annum; that supply has been diminished since 1852, and that it is at the present time insufficient to meet the demands of the world for that metal for use in the arts and to keep good the wear and loss of coin. On the other hand, the annual supplies of silver have been always ready, and are now but little above the average. Moreover, gold is shown to be essentially a British product, while silver is essentially American. Eighth—Shows the impossibility of resuming specie payments in gold, the disadvantages and danger of attempting to demonetize silver, the impracticability of demonetizing it permanently, and discusses the various objections that have been urged against demonetization. Ninth—Shows that the effect of demonetizing silver and of rehabilitating the double standard will be to equalize more nearly the values of metals, so as to restore the relation that has hitherto, up to within a late date day, existed between them for three centuries, and to afford a great impetus to the industrial and commercial prosperity of this country. Tenth—Shows that gold and silver together, as a relation fixed by law, is the constitutional money of this country and that all acts of legislation intended to subvert this illustration are illegal and void. Beware of foreign influence; beware of the example of England, beware of England's fatal blunder of 1816. Beware of the ruinous effects that followed close upon its heels. The causes of the bankruptcies of 1873-4-5-6 may lie in deeper waters than the shadow streams which commenced to flow in October, 1873. They may lie in the shrinkage of gold—that gold which the ill-considered act of 1873 made the sole measure of values and sole arbitrator of fortunes. In the United States the stock of gold coins of the commercial world doubled from 1848 to 1867. If gold had been the sole standard of values prices would have doubled in the same time, and with such a great and sudden enhancement of prices the worth of all vested interests, the relation of all contracts and the entire distribution of wealth would have been seriously affected. A widow and orphan left with a comfortable competence in 1848 might have had to eke out a scanty living in 1867. The lessor of 1848 might have been glad to abandon his property rather than to pay taxes, and by the changes of 1867 the rich would have become undeservedly poor and the poor undeservedly rich. Why we should have contributed, as we did contribute by the Suspension act of 1862 and the Demonetization act of 1873, to triple the specie prices of everything we had and shall have to buy from China, Japan and the East Indies, wholly surpasses the understanding of men of plain minds. While England and her subservient imitators of the Continent of Europe and of this country have demonetized silver as a legal tender for the payment of debts, that metal has nevertheless been allowed to remain in the form of base coin for fractional currency or small change. It seems to have been forgotten that base or token money can only circulate to small amounts. Subsidiary coinage is not what is wanted. What is needed is, that silver shall be accorded as a tender in the same manner in which gold has been; that it may maintain the rank to which the great place of silver in the coins of the world—by its universal distribution and appreciation, its ample and steady supply, its twin birth, its utility, its adaptability and its worth as a measure of value—entitles it. With a double standard wisely fixed, all moderately large payments might be made in gold and all smaller ones in silver, just as for moderately large quantities of liquors an oaken hoghead is employed, and for smaller ones a tin gallon measure. By forcibly interdicting oak you might compel hogheads to be measured by tin gallons, just as by interdicting tin you might force gallons to be measured by oaken hogheads. What is demanded for silver is that it shall be left free to assume its own rank in currency, so that whenever it temporarily becomes the cheaper metal at the average relation to gold it may for a time possess that same influence in modifying the measure of value that has been already so zealously accorded to it when it became dearer. Having shown that the fluctuations in gold are due chiefly to placer mining, and that gold is at present a British product, the British possessions in 1875 having contributed \$60,000,000 to our \$26,000,000, the Senator proceeded to urge that the policy of double standard was even sounder for America alone than for the world at large. He claimed that the objection to gold as the sole standard of value obtains additional force at a time like the present, when its annual supply is diminishing every year. Its distribution throughout the world is narrowing and its production at the mercy of the arms and legislation of a single powerful nation and of a class hostile to the growth and prosperity of republican communities. Another basis of consideration was the stock of precious metals in pos-

session of the world. It is this stock which measures prices. Nearly one-half of it consists of silver. To demonetize this half will reduce all prices one-half and convulse every country in the world except those which may refuse to take part in such demonetization. The debtor class, always the poorer class, had no notice in the act of 1873 that it proposed a change of the standard of value. The demonetization of the silver dollar was to them an unexpected stab in the dark, unseen until too late to be avoided. What right, therefore, would the creditor class have to object to retaliation and the restoration of the double standard. In any event creditors are the few and debtors the many. Shall the favor of legislation, if any, be bestowed upon the creditor class, who least stand in need of favors or advantages, or upon the debtor class, to the poor and needy, the temporarily depressed, cast down, struggling, toiling, enterprising, active, aspiring, the ever hopeful. Shall the favor of legislation be granted to those who ask for them and fawn and intrigue for them, or for those who never ask, fawn or intrigue. If there are favors to be accorded let the people have them. It is upon their prosperity and welfare that this country—nay, the entire world—essentially depends for its advancement, not upon the patronage of a class. But the Senator denied that there were any favor or advantages to be granted a return to the double standard. The single standard confers advantages to a few, while the double divides them, and the advantages of the double standard both gives and takes. It strikes a medium between metals, although but one of them may chiefly be employed, and that one of them temporarily the lesser purchasing power. The double standard in the long run is really to the interest of the debtor class as well as to the creditor class, as well as to those who are neither. It is to the interest of honor, of virtue, of religion, of good will to all men and peace upon earth. It will tend to save the debtor from despair, and resources which despair instills, from dishonesty, bankruptcy, from flight, from sequestration of property, from its malicious and revengeful destruction, from popular agitation, aggression, disturbances and revolution, and from recourse to interchangeable bonds or other covert forms of repudiation. A single standard formed to adhere forever is something impossible, even were a steady enough and otherwise suitable metal obtainable for the purpose, which is absolutely denied and is not to be looked for. There should be a double standard resting upon two supports, with the center of gravity midway between.

THE snow at the highest point on the road between Carson and Lake Tahoe is fifty-five feet in depth.

NEW TO-DAY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between G. W. Cunningham and B. A. Pryor, under the firm name of Cunningham & Pryor, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business in the future will be carried on by G. W. Cunningham, who will receive and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM,
B. A. PRYOR.

RENO, April 26, 1876-1m.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Taken up by me one spotted steer, a right ear cropped, left ear sloped; cross a left side. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges.

MRS. J. J. WOODWORTH,
Truckee Meadows.

april 26-1m

OX TEAMS WANTED.

WE WANT SIX OR EIGHT SIX-YOKE OX Teams to haul logs. For the contracts will be made. Address P. W. L. & F. CO., P. O. Box 11, Reno, Nevada.

april 26-1m

CRYSTAL PEAK SALOON.

CHARLES BECKER, PROPRIETOR.

Virginia Street, Reno, Nev.

Always on hand

COOL LAGER BEER.

With the best of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

JOS. DEBELL,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.

The repairing and adjusting of fine watches a specialty. All work done at the lowest possible prices, and warranted.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Everything Placed at the Lowest Living Figures.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UN. designed, either on note or book account, are hereby notified that I have this day appointed Maurice May, of Franktown, my duly authorized agent, with full power to collect all notes and accounts due me, with authority to receipt in my name. Settle up and save costs.

K. H. BECK.

Reno, April 13th, 1876-1m

FROM FINE JOB PRINTING CALL at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED

At the New Store of

BECK & CO.,

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEV.

A full assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of

Shelf Hardware,

Iron and Steel,

All Kinds of Nails,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Crockery and Glassware,

Wines and Liquors,

Paints and Oils,

Tobacco, Etc. Etc.

OUR STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW AND fresh. We are able to furnish the public with goods at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

PRICES A LITTLE LOWER

Than ever offered in Reno.

Call and examine our stock. All goods guaranteed to be as represented.

april 26 BECK & CO.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned from date hereof until ten o'clock on Thursday morning the 4th day of May, 1876, for the building of the Episcopal Female Seminary at Reno, Nevada, in accordance with the plans and specifications of said building, to be seen at the Banking House of D. A. Bender & Co., Reno, Nevada. All bids to be addressed to me, in care of Chas. T. Bender, Reno, Nevada, and marked "Seminary Bid." The contractor will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. W. WHITTAKER.

Reno, April 24, 1876-1d

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING FOR Washoe county will be held at the Court House in Reno, on Saturday, April 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. to elect five delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Carson, May 15, 1876, elect six delegates and six alternates to the St. Louis National Democratic Convention. By order of the Chairman of the Washoe Democratic County Committee.

april 25-1d

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOROUGHbred IMPORTED

DURHAM BULLS.

THREE YEARS OLD, PEDIGREE PERFECT.

INQUIRE OF

MR. CRANE, Steamboat Creek, or at

CORBETT BROS., Carson City.

april 25-1m

ASSAY OFFICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I have established an assay office in all its branches, at the jewelry store of Mr. Isaac Fredrick, on Commercial Row, Reno. All ores and precious metals will be assayed and returned made the same day.

L. J. CARLSON, Assayer.

Reno, March 30 2m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on the southwest corner of West and Front streets is offered for sale cheap for cash. The same is a desirable place for residence. For further particulars inquire of

MRS. BOPE, or at

J. C. HARRISMAN'S,

april 26

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Our joint services will be rendered without extra charge in all cases when deemed necessary.

H. H. HOGAN, M. D.,

A. DAWSON, M. D.

Office—Virginia street, Reno. 1024-1d

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Virginia City, Nevada, on Tuesday, May 9th, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. M. THORNTON, Secretary pro tem.

april 26

PEACOCK & APPLEBEE,

Architects and Builders,

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO.

ESTIMATES, PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS furnished for buildings. 11-1d

MEAT MARKETS.

TRUCKEE MARKET.

Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada,

NORTON & CO., Proprietors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING RE-PURCHASED THIS OLD AND well-known market, we will continue to furnish the very best

MUTTON,

BEEF,

VEAL,

PORK.

Has moved into his

Lowest Market Rates!

By square dealing and close attention to business, we expect to merit and receive our share of patronage.

NORTON & CO.

Reno, July 31, 1875.

RENO MARKET,

ON

Commercial Row,

(One Door East of Masonic Hall.)

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

BEEF, PORK,

MUTTON, VEAL,

LAMB AND SAUSAGE.

Of every description known in this market.

HAM, BACON AND LARD.

Prepared under the supervision of the Proprietors.

Most delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

RUME & SCHAFER.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

G. H. FOGG ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC that he has opened a

MEAT MARKET,

ON

Commercial Row,

(Bet. Virginia and Sierra Sts.)

BEEF,

MUTTON,

PORK,

VEAL,

And SAUSAGES, (in season.)

GEO. H. FOGG.

LUMBER.

VERDI PLANING MILL CO.

S. A. HAMLIN, Superintendent

VERDI, NEVADA.

DEALERS IN

Common and Clear Lumber of Every

Description,

Sashes,

Blinds,

Window Frames,

Door Frames,

Transoms,

Mouldings, and

SHINGLES OF THE BEST QUALITY CON-

STANTLY ON HAND.

Clear Lumber received on the Cars, dressed and Re-Loaded, at Reasonable Rates.

Turning and Scroll Sawing Done to Order.

SIERRA VALLEY YELLOW AND SUGAR PINE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

RENO LUMBER CO.

CHARLES COUNTESS.

JOHN BORD.

COURTOIS & BOYD.

Sash, Blinds, Doors,

Mouldings, Rustic Siding,

Feather Edge Siding,

Dressed Flooring,

Dressed Lumber,

Door and Window Frames,

and Wood Turning.

Orders for Common Lumber Promptly Filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Special attention given to

FANCY STYLES OF DOORS.

11-1d

DRY GOODS.

JACOB PRESCOTT

ARE NOTIFIED THAT

Has moved into his

New Brick Building.

And that he is now ready to sell his immense stock of

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

At Lower prices than ever before

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

FALE AND WINTER FASHIONS

—AT—

BARNETT & BRO.

Corner Commercial Row and Virginia Streets

RENO, NEVADA.

JUST HAVING RECEIVED THE LARGEST and most complete assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

Ever on exhibition in Reno, we respectfully invite the public to call and see our goods for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Our stock is complete and consists in part of

Furnishing Goods,

Fine Clothing,

Hats, Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Trunks,

Valises, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TO THE LADIES OF RENO AND VICINITY

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

Of the Latest Fashion at

BARNETT & BROTHER'S

Reno Dry Goods Store.

WE HAVE just received a large Recherche stock of

DRESS GOODS

This Department is replete with elegant goods and special styles, and constitutes the most complete assortment ever offered in this town, comprising the following New Spring styles.

French, English and American Prints,

Drap de Bureau, Fines,

Japanese Poplins, Batistes,

Embroideries, Shawls, Etc., Etc.

OUR ROBBERY DEPARTMENT.

Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Hosiery of all sizes and qualities

Gloves, Lace, Embroidery in sets and by the yard, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

OUR HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Barnsey, Scotch and Irish Damask,

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,

Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings,

Towels and Towelling,

Blankets and Quilts,

Colored and White Flannels,

